

G. O. P. LEADERS FAIL TO AGREE ON TARIFF BILL

House and Senate Divided On Manner of Putting Measure Through.

PENROSE SUGGESTS COMBINATION LAW

Committee Gets Figures On Wages Paid in Ger- man Industry.

New difficulties are developing in connection with the program of Republican Senate and House leaders for emergency tariff legislation. The Senate and House Republicans have failed to reach an agreement on the manner in which the three emergency measures, the agricultural emergency tariff bill, the American valuation bill, and the antidumping bill, shall be handled.

Following the refusal of Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee to combine the three measures in one, Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated yesterday that regardless of what the House does the Senate will put them together.

Under this program the House would pass the three bills independently and the Senate Finance Committee would add the anti-dumping and valuation bills to the emergency tariff and report a single measure to the Senate.

Urges Combined Bill.

According to Senator Penrose the prospects of the passage of the emergency tariff bill will be better if the three bills are combined. Supporters of the American valuation bill, who are lukewarm on a farm tariff would support the combined measure.

Some of the House Republicans insist that the measure which is most likely to encounter difficulties is the American valuation bill. It is their opinion that by adding this bill to the emergency tariff it might mean the defeat of both.

Although conditions are chaotic and statistics relative to differences in the cost of production are not available, as applied to the future the House Ways and Means Committee has been furnished with a mass of information bearing on present labor costs in foreign countries.

Wages Are Lower.

Figures presented to the committee by different countries tend to show that, while wages in Germany have increased since the war, they are not as high as in the United States. The total cost of the gloves, including materials, in this country, amounts to \$5.53 per dozen as against \$2.26 in Germany.

Skilled Labor Cheap.

The manner in which wages in this particular industry have increased in Germany is indicated by the fact that girls employed in glove factories before the war were receiving 15 marks per week are now getting 250 marks a week. Computing these wages in American currency at 4.42 cents in Germany. The total cost of the gloves, including materials, in this country, amounts to \$5.53 per dozen as against \$2.26 in Germany.

Labor Bureau Head Renamed



MISS MARY ANDERSON, who was recommended by Secretary of Labor Davis yesterday to President Harding for reappointment as director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Miss Anderson has been head of the Women's Bureau since it was established in 1915.

CABINET STUDIES ECONOMIC TANGLE AFFECTING TRADE

Railroad Situation and Relief for Farmers Under Debate.

Questions affecting business, industry and agriculture were uppermost in the discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet with President Harding.

The telegram from B. M. Jewell, president of the Labor Employers' Department of the American Federation of Labor, asking that a conference between the railway executives and the labor unions be called to "undertake to compose the differences on all points in dispute" was under consideration.

It was indicated that President Harding will not reply to the telegram until he makes a further study of the situation. The President intends to confer with a number of others relative to the railroad situation before taking any steps in the matter.

Control Act in Doubt.

It was learned that the President regards as one of the great fundamental issues involved, the question as to whether the national agreements extended beyond the period of Federal control of the railroads. This point of controversy was touched upon in Mr. Jewell's telegram. It is the contention of the railroads that the national agreements had no legal standing following the return of the railroads to their owners. The unions, on the other hand, insist that the contrary is true.

President Harding has no intention of taking sides on this point. It is his position that this matter should be decided in the manner provided by law, by the Railroad Labor Board, before which the question is pending. Although the Cabinet discussed the railroad problem from every angle, it was stated that no program for clarification of the problems involved was formulated.

Discusses Foreign Loans.

The question of foreign obligations was discussed to some extent in the Cabinet meeting. President Harding and the Cabinet members do not have any question as to the validity of the foreign loans and of the ultimate payment by the European nations.

Penalty of Death Decreed by Fate

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Last Wednesday Frederick A. Henderson, president of an automobile agency here, was found guilty of manslaughter. It was alleged that driving while drunk, he killed an old man in New York.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE HALTS STEEL WORKS

Government Decides to Keep Hands Off in Dis- pute Over Wages.

3 MONTHS' SUPPLY IS TO BE RATIONED

Walkout Said to Be Part Of Plan for Nationali- zation of Mines.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By JOHN STEELE.

LONDON, April 1.—The coal strike has been reported general today, but so far no disorders have been reported. In most fields the pumpmen and safety men remained at work, and in others clerks, managers and officials are working the pumps. So far there has been no need to use sailors for this purpose, as in the last strike. Owners are optimistic regarding the outlook.

There is said to be three months' coal supply in reserve on the present restricted consumption, and even the leading miners declare they do not expect the strike to last more than a week or two.

Government Neutral

The government has decided not to interfere. It takes the position that its control ends today, the coal industry becomes a private enterprise and must settle its own troubles without aid of the government other than other form of industry would receive.

The directors of the Bell-Dorman group of iron and steel works, one of the largest steel producing combines in Great Britain, today decided to close down all blast furnaces and coke ovens, saying the action was made necessary by the coal strike.

At the request of the government, no racing will take place at Warwick Monday and Tuesday.

Germany Sympathetic.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
BERLIN, April 1.—Reports on the British coal strike are re-echoing throughout Germany, from the Ruhr basin to Silesia. The German workmen, generally, are sympathetic to the British miners in their demands. This has been the German policy ever since the revolution and by this the German miners hope to win British support for their strikes and socialization plans.

HARVEY TO GET ST. JAMES POST

Harding Announces Choice of New Envoy to Great Britain.

Col. George Harvey is to be the new Ambassador from the United States to the court of St. James. That is settled, and President Harding announced the fact yesterday.

The President conferred with Mr. Harvey early in the day and later authorized the announcement that the conference had to do with Col. Harvey's forthcoming nomination as ambassador to Great Britain. In this announcement the President made it clear that it was all right to let the facts be known, because the State Department had made inquiry of the British government as to Mr. Harvey's acceptability, and Great Britain had replied that his coming as America's ambassador would be welcome.

Daring French Woman Flies Across Andes

Mlle. Bolland Performs Feat That for Others Spelled Death.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By J. W. WHITE.

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—Mlle. Adeline Bolland, the daring young French aviator, has added new laurels to her already brilliant record by flying across the Andes. She left Mendoza on the Argentine side at 6:32 this morning and landed safely at Santiago, Chile, at 10 o'clock.

Mlle. Bolland came to Argentina a few months ago for the express purpose of being the first woman to fly across the Andes. Her first act upon assembling her airplane at Buenos Aires was to make an altitude flight, which gave her the South American feminine record. She already held the French woman's altitude record, as well as the achievement of being the first woman to fly across the English channel.

Some of Argentina's most daring army aviators have lost their lives in trying to fly across the Andes and only a few have succeeded.

TWENTY-FIVE FAIL TO GAIN PERMITS FOR AUTO DRIVING

New System Ends Hopes Of Applicants Lack- ing Experience.

Under the new system of issuing permits to drive automobiles effective yesterday, twenty-five applicants were turned down during the day, according to an estimate made by officials of the traffic bureau, who are in charge of the examination of applicants.

From the time the bureau opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning until it closed in the afternoon, a steady stream of applicants filed into the bureau to be examined in their knowledge of the traffic regulations and their ability in handling an automobile.

Several Fail in Test.

Several of the applicants, it was pointed out, were refused permits because of their limited experience in driving an automobile. When asked how long he had been driving a car, one applicant replied his experience covered two days, and he was told to return at a later date.

The application of a soldier with a wooden leg was approved by the bureau. The soldier, it developed, had been driving a car for some time since his return from France and the loss of his leg, he proved, did not hinder him from capably handling a machine.

Are Asked Questions.

Under the new system an applicant must go to the traffic bureau on the fifth floor of the District Building and fill in a blank which is gone over by one of the officers of the bureau. He is then asked several questions relative to traffic regulations and approved or turned down.

It was only necessary under the old regulations to go to the license office and obtain a permit by filling in a blank which the applicant had at least two weeks' experience in driving a car.

An applicant may be required to give a practical demonstration of his ability to handle a car under the new regulations and several demonstrations were required yesterday.

CHARLES READY TO GIVE UP ALL HOPE OF CROWN

Hungarian House Votes Against Audacious Ex-Emperor.

ROYALISTS' HOPES DASHED TO EARTH

Little Entente Continues To Mobilize Despite Re- ported Outcome.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
(By GEORGE SELDES.)

BUDAPEST, April 1.—Former Kaiser Charles who on Easter Sunday stole over the Hungarian border disguised and bearing a false passport with the intention of reclaiming the Hungarian throne, will leave the country tonight in a luxurious parlor car escorted by entente officers and troops, but without the expected crown.

Before a thronged gallery of spectators, and with every delegate in his place, the Hungarian national assembly opened its session at noon today to take action with regard to the former Emperor.

During the morning the various party leaders in conference agreed a resolution should be presented by the leader of the peasants' party declaring that "the former Emperor's unexpected return is seen as a national peril, endangering peace, which the national assembly condemns in the sharpest terms, and therefore, requests the government to exert all its energies to the end that this peril be averted."

The resolution was adopted unanimously amid tumultuous applause while spectators and delegates sang the national hymn.

Ultimatum of Allies Ends Royalist Effort

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
(By HENRY WALKER.)

PARIS, April 1.—Following the ultimatum issued by the Ambassadorial Council this morning, declaring the Hapsburgs would not be tolerated on the Hungarian throne, the French foreign office this evening received an official communication from Budapest stating that Charles would leave Hungary in the near future.

The Ambassadorial Council's note firmly upheld Italy and the little entente, practically threatening to permit them to declare war upon Hungary and remove Karl forcibly.

Preparations to use force in Hungary are being made in spite of the belief that the royalist coup is a complete failure.

Italy has concluded arrangements with Jugo-Slavia to transport five divisions against Hungary by way of Trieste, Laybach, Steinbruck, and Varas, and the little entente estimate it will be able to put 70,000 troops in the field against the Hungarians should necessity arise.

Little Entente Object To Hold Back Hapsburgs

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)
By GEORGE SELDES.

BERLIN, April 1.—"Is the little entente a scrap of paper, a mere dream, or is it something real, capable of waging war and deciding the fate of Central Europe?" These big questions are bothering European diplomatic circles whose eyes are fixed on the Hapsburg advance in Hungary and on the gathering of the Slavic clans.

For more than a year Foreign Minister Benech of Czechoslovakia has been traveling over Europe organizing the little entente.

OLD AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NOW



The heavy line shows old Austria-Hungary, formerly ruled over by Emperor Charles. It is now divided into seven nations or parts of nations as shown on this map. Charles' ambition is to rule either Hungary or a combination of new Austria and Hungary (shaded).

Teamwork Makes Cabinet Efficient One, Says Sullivan

Harding Advisers Work With Splendid Morale And Are Obviously in Agreement With Nearly All Questions, Writer Believes.

By MARK SULLIVAN.

If the reader distant from Washington would like to get an impression of how the new administration has taken hold, he can have an approximate substitute for such a personal impression in the shape of a summary of the observations of the newspaper men here.

The newspaper men see the President and each of the Cabinet officials in formal conferences at least once a week, and in several cases more frequently. In addition, individual newspaper men have frequent personal contacts with Cabinet members.

Out of these conferences and other contacts it is easy to assemble the material for a reasonably accurate impression as to how things are going. In this impression the outstanding feature is what we have all learned during the war to speak of as "morale."

The Cabinet's morale is good. Necessarily, it ought to be good. Any new group of men taking hold of a job is fairly certain to start out with fresh enthusiasm, but the particular aspect of morale noticeable in this case is the solidarity and unity of the Cabinet as a whole.

They are obviously in agreement in practically all questions, obviously eager not to be opinionated or to take stands on personal points of view, anxious to be generously helpful to each other and to contribute everything possible toward success for the administration as a whole.

Deadline on Deck Set by Skipper to Quell Red Revolt

(Special Cable to The Herald.)
NEW YORK, April 1.—The log of a red ark in which mutiny threatened, a dead line was established and officers considered calling for an American destroyer, was revealed today when H. J. Skeffington, immigration commissioner at Boston, returned from Europe on the Adriatic.

Skeffington had charge of seventy deportees on the steamer Esthonia which crossed in February. Trouble began the first day out, when Rosa Ordovsky, "the tigress," heading a band of twenty-five anarchists, appeared before the captain with an ultimatum.

"We are distinguished persons leaving a rotten country," she stated. "We demand first-class accommodations instead of the steerage."

U. S. TO INSIST GERMANY PAY PRICE OF WAR

Government Holds Ten- tons Responsible; Will Support Allies.

AMERICA'S POSITION PRAISED BY VIVIANI

Attitude Unchanged on Taking Part in League Of Nations.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

The United States holds Germany responsible for the war and will insist that Germany make all the reparation in its power for the devastation and sufferings of innocent peoples wrought by its inexcusable act of aggression. This is the attitude of President Harding and his administration authoritatively made known yesterday. Presumably it was communicated to former Premier Viviani, of France, in his talk with Secretary of State Hughes, if not during his audience with the President.

To say that M. Viviani is pleased over this voluntary exposition of the government's position is putting it mildly. Seen by the correspondent, he expressed himself as being greatly moved by the typically vigorous and straightforward American pronouncement. While this is gratifying in the highest degree, he said, it is not a real surprise, as it stands on all fours with what he had so far learned in his attempts to present the cause and plight of France. M. Viviani said it shows that America has the most intelligent grasp of, and a deep, sympathetic interest in, the European situation as seen from the allied viewpoint. It shows, he added, that America is still keeping the faith as she did in the war and that America is not leaving France in the lurch.

Will Demand Payment.

Whatever peace program the administration evolves is to be made consistent with this fundamental declaration. The United States will do nothing that would permit Germany to escape full responsibility for the war.

Germany, moreover, the administration holds, must admit responsibility for the war and must be compelled to pay damages to the full extent of its ability as determined in a fair and just manner by the United States, after spending its blood and treasure in the war, would do or say anything that would enable Germany to escape its full share of its just obligations to the victims of aggression is not only absurd but distinctly repugnant to the administration.

This is the answer of the administration to the fears entertained among the allies that the United States contemplates a course of action which would encourage Germany to resist the payment of reparations and to Germany that the United States can be relied upon to help Germany escape paying the penalty for causing the war.

Amount Not Questioned.

Whether the reparations exacted of Germany by the allies under the terms of the Versailles treaty are more than Germany is able to pay and whether these reparations have been determined in a fair and just manner are questions upon which the allies were willing to state their position at this time. Presumably these are matters which will be dealt with if occasion should arise.

That the President's attitude as Germany's responsibility for the war, however, means the administration will accede to the wishes of the allies as to the continued participation of the United States in European affairs does not follow.

Position Unchanged.

The President in his inauguration address declared against the entanglement of the United States in European affairs and any peace that is made must meet this test. If the allies were willing to revise the treaty to the satisfaction of the United States the way would be opened for direct endorsement of the terms imposed on Germany.

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PRINCIEP' AND TRUE LOVE

By Vingie E. Roe

A story with a different sort of Western hero. It will provide the pleasantest half hour of the day.

Child Killed, 15 Hurt When Girder Falls

NEW YORK, April 1.—Michael Ryan, of 1675 Third avenue, was killed this afternoon and seven of his playmates severely injured when an iron girder on the roof of an unused shed at 217 East Ninety-fourth street, crashed to the ground pinning them beneath it. Fifteen children were in the shed when the girder gave way and brought down other beams.